

Poland.

**The CEE's
Regional Leader**

**Six Good Reasons
For Investors
To Choose Poland**



Polish Investment
& Trade Agency
PFR Group

As a President of the Board of the Polish Investment and Trade Agency (PAIH), the question I'm asked most often by investors is: "Why Poland?"

That's why I asked my talented team of experts to prepare this publication. In it we highlight, out of many, the FIVE BEST REASONS TO CHOOSE POLAND. And that's precisely what you'll find on the pages that follow.

I would, however, like to add a SIXTH – my experienced, knowledgeable and enthusiastic team of people, each of whom is committed to providing investors with the highest standard of professional support. This helps them to make successful investments and – in turn, has a positive impact on Poland's economy.

We hope to welcome you to Poland in the near future.

Krzysztof Drynda



THE FIRST GOOD REASON

**Poland's Economic Stability
and Investment Potential**

1.

THE GREEN LIGHT FROM CREDIT RATING AGENCIES



POLAND'S RATING



MOODY'S

Moody's
ANALYTICS



S&P

S&P Global
Ratings



FITCH

FitchRatings

2.

RESISTANT TO CRISIS

Poland has only experienced a recession once since 1989 – in 2001 – and that one lasted just a few months.

It was thanks to a diversified and competitive economy that Poland's GDP growth remained strong – even through the financial crisis of 2008. Our economy also grew in the first quarter of 2020, with **Poland's GDP increasing by 2% year-to-year**. In the era of COVID-19 an economic setback is inevitable, but in the long run economists expect Poland to come out relatively unscathed. According to preliminary data from the Polish Statistical Office, the GDP decline was only -2,8% in 2020, lower than the European Commission estimates of -4.6%. **That will make Poland's recession the smallest among the EU countries.** Over the last three decades, **Poland's GDP has grown faster than any other in Europe.**



3.

MACROECONOMIC CERTAINTY

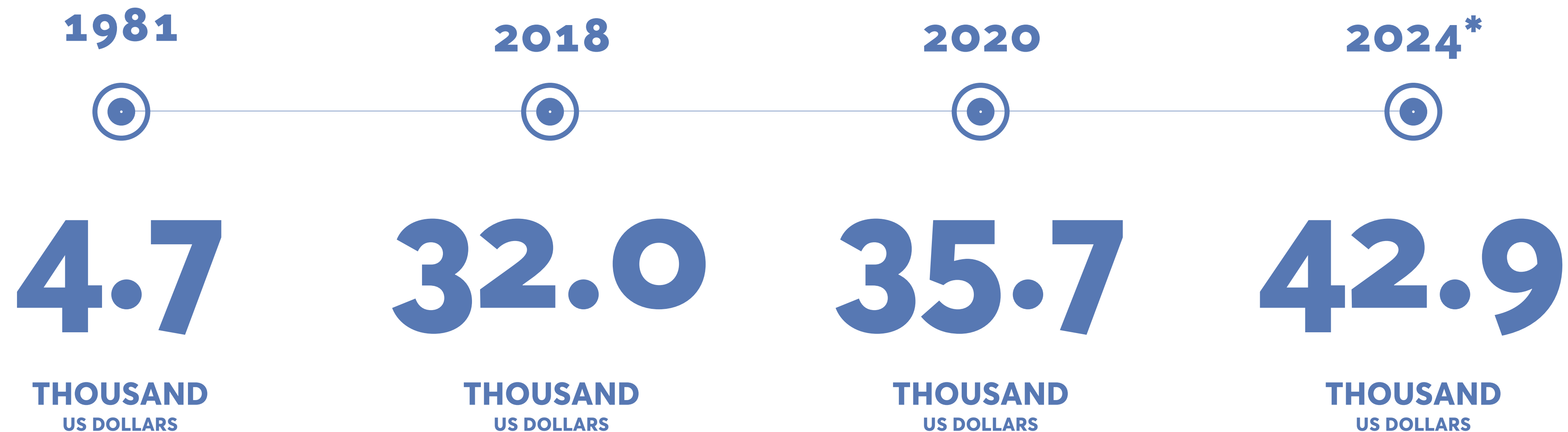
Poland is considered to be one of the most economically stable and fastest developing countries in the world.

According to the International Monetary Fund, **since 1981, the GDP per capita in Poland has increased more than nine-fold**. The IMF forecasts indicate a further dynamic growth in Poland's GDP.

GDP PER CAPITA IN POLAND

PURCHASING POWER PARITY

SOURCE: WWW.CEICDATA.COM



*IMF forecast

4.

A BUSINESS-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

DOING BUSINESS 2020

| | PLACE |
|----------------|-----------|
| Poland | 40 |
| Czech Republic | 41 |
| Slovakia | 45 |
| Hungary | 52 |
| Romania | 55 |
| Bulgaria | 61 |
| Saudi Arabia | 62 |

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2019

| | PLACE |
|----------------|-----------|
| Czech Republic | 32 |
| Poland | 37 |
| Slovakia | 42 |
| Hungary | 47 |
| Bulgaria | 49 |
| Romania | 51 |

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX 2020

| | PLACE |
|----------------|-----------|
| Poland | 45 |
| Czech Republic | 49 |
| Slovakia | 59 |
| Bulgaria | 69 |
| Hungary | 70 |
| Romania | 74 |

The country’s strong position on the map of business-friendly places is reflected in actual business activities.

Last year, Poland was ranked highest in the CEE region and seventh in Europe in terms of the number of inward foreign direct investments.¹



EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITH
THE MOST
FOREIGN DIRECT
INVESTMENTS (EY)

| PLACE | COUNTRY | NUMBER OF FDI's IN 2019 | SHARE OF THE MARKET IN % |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | France | 1197 | 18,8 |
| 2 | Great Britain | 1109 | 17,4 |
| 3 | Germany | 971 | 15,1 |
| 4 | Spain | 486 | 7,6 |
| 5 | Belgium | 267 | 4,2 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 255 | 4 |
| 7 | Poland | 200 | 3,1 |
| 8 | Ireland | 191 | 3 |
| 9 | Russia | 191 | 3 |
| 10 | Turkey | 176 | 2,7 |

1. Europe’s investment attractiveness in 2020, EY

In 2019, Poland was also ranked highest in the CEE region and third in Europe in terms of the value of greenfield investments – **USD 21.8 billion.**

The Coronavirus pandemic has not reversed these positive investment trends. According to FDI Markets analysts, 165 new investments were made in Poland in the first four months of 2020 – up by 15% from the same period last year. The pandemic will also have a relatively small impact on future investments in Poland. In Europe only 65% of investment projects announced in 2019 are likely to be completed successfully, while in Poland the success rate is projected to be over 80%.²

**GREENFIELD
INVESTMENTS
IN EUROPE IN 2019
(FDI MARKETS)**



| POSITION | COUNTRY | INVESTMENT VALUE (IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS) |
|----------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Great Britain | 32,3 |
| 2 | Russia | 23,6 |
| 3 | Poland | 21,8 |
| 4 | Germany | 19,2 |
| 5 | Spain | 19,1 |
| 6 | France | 15,7 |

report.fdiintelligence.com/thankyou.html

2. Europe’s investment attractiveness in 2020, EY

5.

INVESTMENTS WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Investors **can count on support from State institutions.**

THE POLISH INVESTMENT ZONE

Tax incentives for enterprises are available throughout Poland. Projects implemented in areas with a high unemployment rate and/or which have an impact on the competitiveness and innovation of a region's economy are rewarded. The whole of Poland has become a Special Economic Zone. This means that companies investing anywhere in the country can count on corporate income tax exemptions. The decision to grant such an exemption, is made after certain criteria have been met and support is granted for a fixed period (usually 10 to 15 years) – this is the longest income tax exemption period available to companies in the CEE region.



R&D TAX RELIEF

Companies can deduct up to 200% from their tax base (and 250 % in the case of R&D centres) of eligible costs, for expenses related to e.g. wages and salaries, equipment or the purchase of materials intended for scientific research.

INNOVATION BOX

There is a 5% preferential tax rate on income obtained from the sale of intellectual property rights. This preferential rate applies throughout the entire period of patent protection and is also fully compliant with the OECD's nexus approach.



PROGRAM SUPPORTING INVESTMENTS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE TO THE POLISH ECONOMY

A government cash grant program allows companies to receive support of up to 20% of eligible project costs, in the case of strategic or innovative manufacturing projects or highly advanced service centers.

The Polish Government reacts dynamically to the needs and expectations of entrepreneurs operating in Poland: An example of such active business support is the so-called **"Anti-crisis Shield" system**, that helps companies affected by the Coronavirus pandemic. This Shield scheme has made PLN 100 billion (about EUR 22 billion) available to companies needing support.

6.

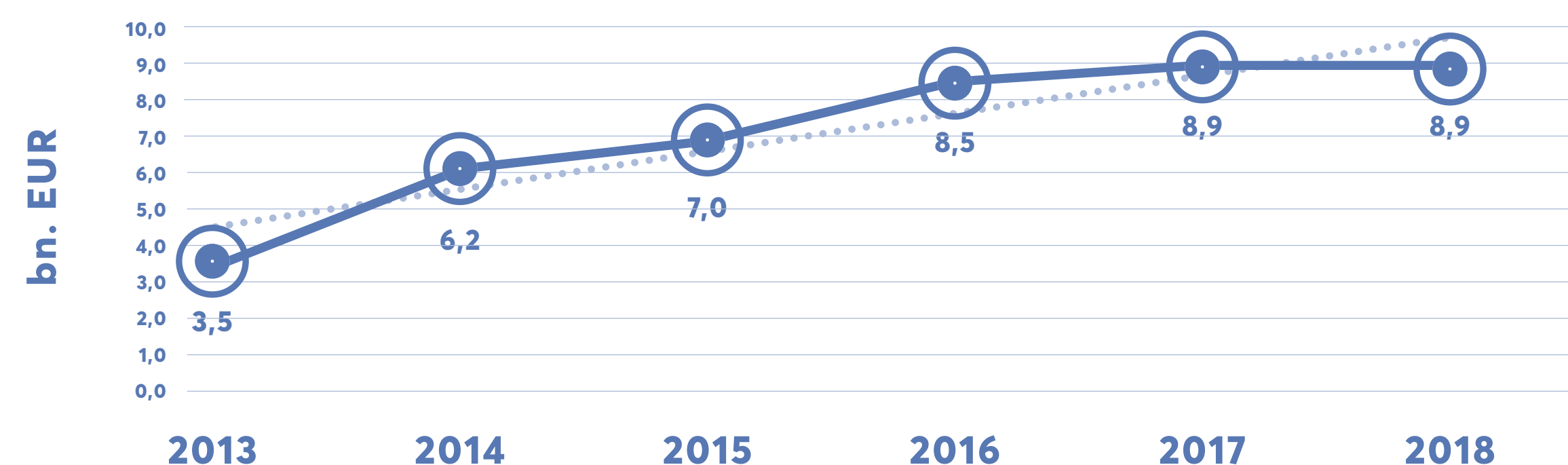
REINVESTMENT

Last year's "Investment Climate"¹ report shows that **94% of foreign investors in Poland would be willing to reinvest**. Investors consider the size of the internal market and our economic stability to be among Poland's main advantages.

From 2013 to 2018, **the scale of reinvestments among foreign entities more than doubled** – from EUR 3.5 billion to EUR 8.9 billion.



GLOBAL REINVESTMENT TREND



3. Climate for Investments 2019, The Polish Investments and Trade Agency, Grand Thornton and HSBC

7.

SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

Poland's membership in the European Union is one of the most important guarantees of stability in the legal and administrative system.

The single market, free trade and free movement of citizens and a common agricultural policy are all cornerstones of Poland's economic foundations.

Poland is the largest beneficiary of the EU's financial programs. As established at the European Council summit, for the years 2021-2027 where Poland is to receive EUR 173 billion from the EU's budget in the form of direct grants and privileged loans. Poland will also, yet again, be the largest beneficiary of the EU's cohesion policy programs, in the years 2021-2027. We are projected to receive **EUR 66.8 billion**. A large part of these funds will go to companies in an effort to increase the innovativeness of our economy.



66.8 billion EUR
in 2021-2027

Until now, under the EU's Cohesion Policy, in 2014-2020 Poland received **EUR 86 billion** and, in 2007-2013, we received **EUR 67 billion**.

At that time EU funds were provided to areas for work related to the environment, infrastructure, energy, education, innovation, R&D, revitalization, healthcare and cultural improvements.

As the biggest beneficiary of the Cohesion Policy, Poland can also count on support in the times of the Coronavirus crisis. The largest **EUR 7.4 billion pool of funds** – from an EU initiative valued at a total of EUR 37.3 billion – is aimed at mitigating the impact of the Coronavirus on our economy.

EFFECT OF THE EU FUNDS INVESTMENTS
IN THE YEARS
2007-2013



support for **thousands of projects** based on cooperation between research centers and members of the business community

THE SECOND

GOOD REASON

**Poland's
Strategic Location**

1.

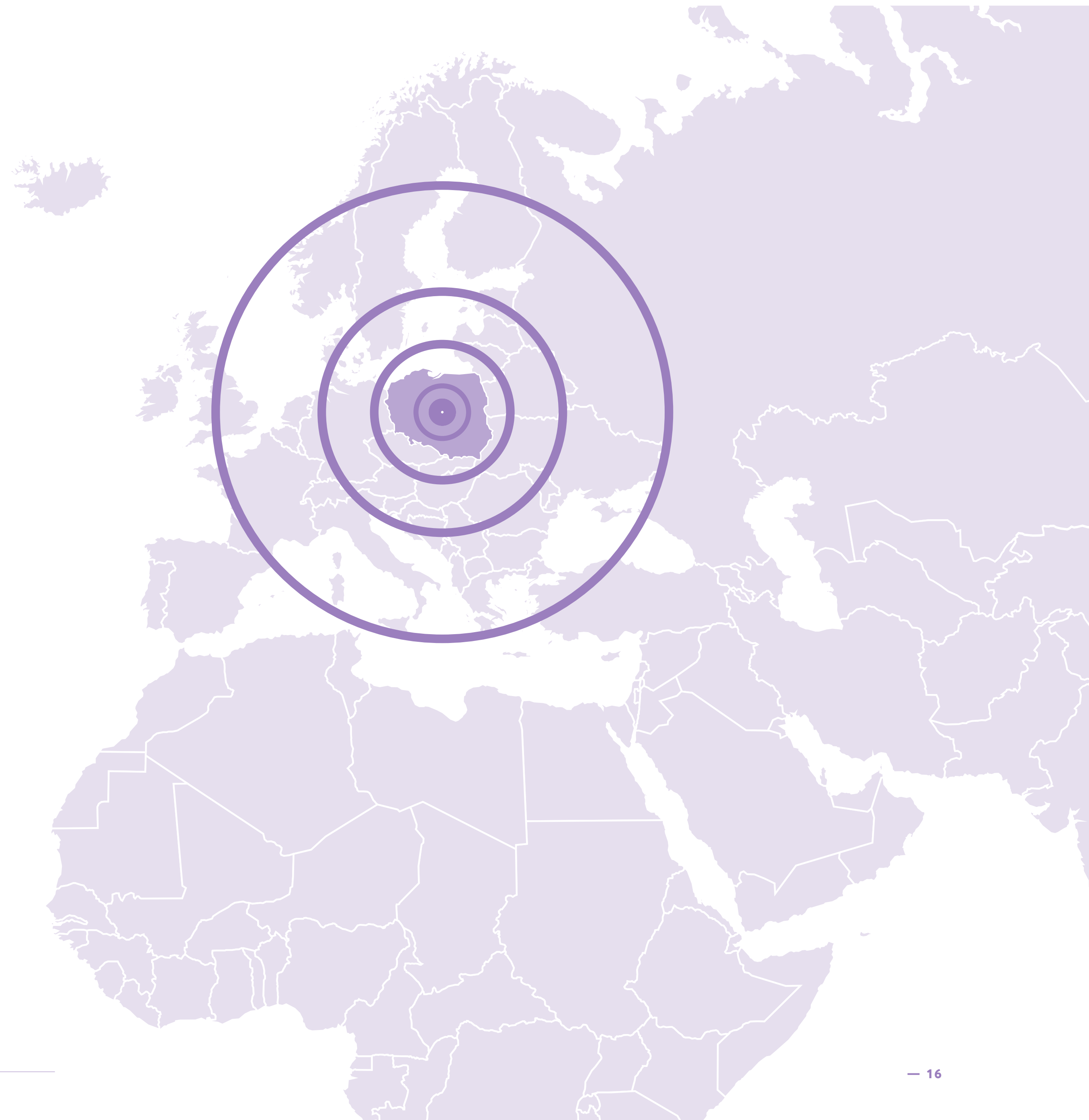
THE HEART OF EUROPE

The pandemic has disrupted existing supply chains and forced companies to revise their strategies.

Therefore Poland – which connects Asia with Western Europe by its excellent transport infrastructure and its very good trade relations with Europe and the US, as well as having the opinion of a proven European partner (e.g. in the automotive industry) – **may be among those who stand to gain the most from this new situation.**

*“The virus, which has shown how concentrated the supplier base is, together with the uncertainty related to trade policy **should lead to a rethinking of global supply chains**”* – says Prof. Beata Smarzyńska-Javorcik, Chief Economist of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.⁴

The Polish Economic Institute estimates that as a result of post-COVID business relocations, Poland may gain the most out of all the EU member states – up to **USD 8.3 billion annually.**



4. Pandemic Is Ripping Up Supply Chains and May Boost Europe's East, Bloomberg

2.

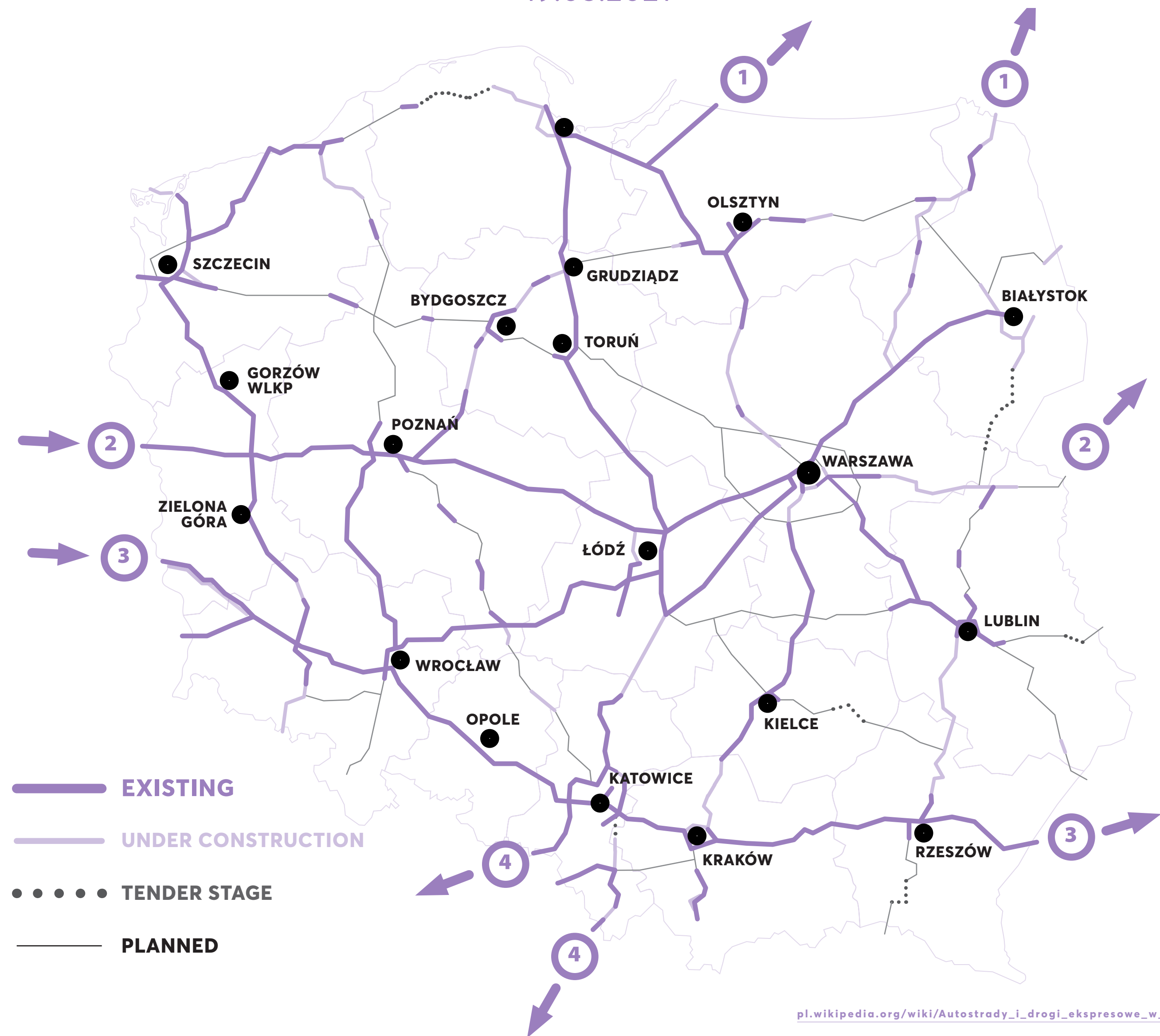
AT THE CROSSROADS OF TRADE ROUTES

Four main European trade corridors, on which transit transport travel, intersect in Poland.

| TRADE ROUTE | COURSE | NUMBER OF COUNTRIES |
|-------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | HELSINKI – TALIN – RIGA – WARSAW/GDAŃSK | 6 |
| 2 | BERLIN WARSAW MINSK – MOSCOW – NIŻNY NOWOGRÓD | 4 |
| 3 | BERLIN/DRESDEN WROCŁAW – KATOWICE – KRAKÓW RZESZÓW – LVIV – KIEV | 3 |
| 4 | GDAŃSK – GRUDZIĄDZ – TORUŃ ŁÓDŹ – KATOWICE ŻYLINA – OSTRAVA | 3 |

MOTORWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS

19.05.2021





INTERMODAL TERMINALS IN POLAND FROM THE CSO REPORT



Poland ranks **fifth in Europe in terms of total length of expressways** (over 4,000 kilometers) and has **the fourth longest rail network in the EU**.

In 2019, 24,7 million tons of cargo were transported using intermodal transport. In the years 2014-2025, expenditure on road construction is estimated to be in total PLN 168 billion (approx. EUR 37 billion) and investments under the National Railway Program – in 2014-2023 – are expected to reach PLN 76 billion (approx. EUR 16.7 billion).



3.

RAILWAY LINKS

Three key corridors pass through Poland's territory:

- **The Baltic Sea-Adriatic Sea** (RFC5 Baltic-Adriatic) freight corridor: runs through Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Slovenia and Italy.
- **The North Sea-Baltic Freight Corridor No. 8** (RFC8 North Sea-Baltic): runs through Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, the Czech Republic and Lithuania.
- **The Amber Freight Corridor No. 11** (RFC11 Amber): connects South-East Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia with Belarus.

Poland is one of the key players in the **New Silk Road** project. The land "Belt" is to connect China with Central Asia and Europe, and the sea "Route" – the Far East with the Middle East and Africa.

NEW SILK ROAD





4.

GDAŃSK – THE KEY LOGISTIC HUB IN EUROPE

The Deepwater Container Terminal Gdańsk (DCT Gdańsk) and the Central Port in Gdańsk are two projects thanks to which the Tri-City of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot, will soon become one of **the most important logistic points on the map of Europe.**

Launched in 2005, DCT Gdańsk is the largest container terminal in Poland and the only deep-water terminal in the Baltic Sea region. **It is the fastest growing container port on the continent.** In turn, as part of the Central Port in Gdańsk, nine terminals, four turning areas and three approach fairways will also be built. **Ultimately, by 2045, the port is to handle 100 million tons of goods annually.**

DCT GDAŃSK





5.

A KEY ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT PROJECTS

Poland also plays an important role in the two international routes currently under construction: the **Via Carpatia** and **Via Baltica**.

The first will connect Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. The second – Via Baltica – runs through Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT PROJECTS

— VIA CARPATIA
--- VIA BALTICA



6.

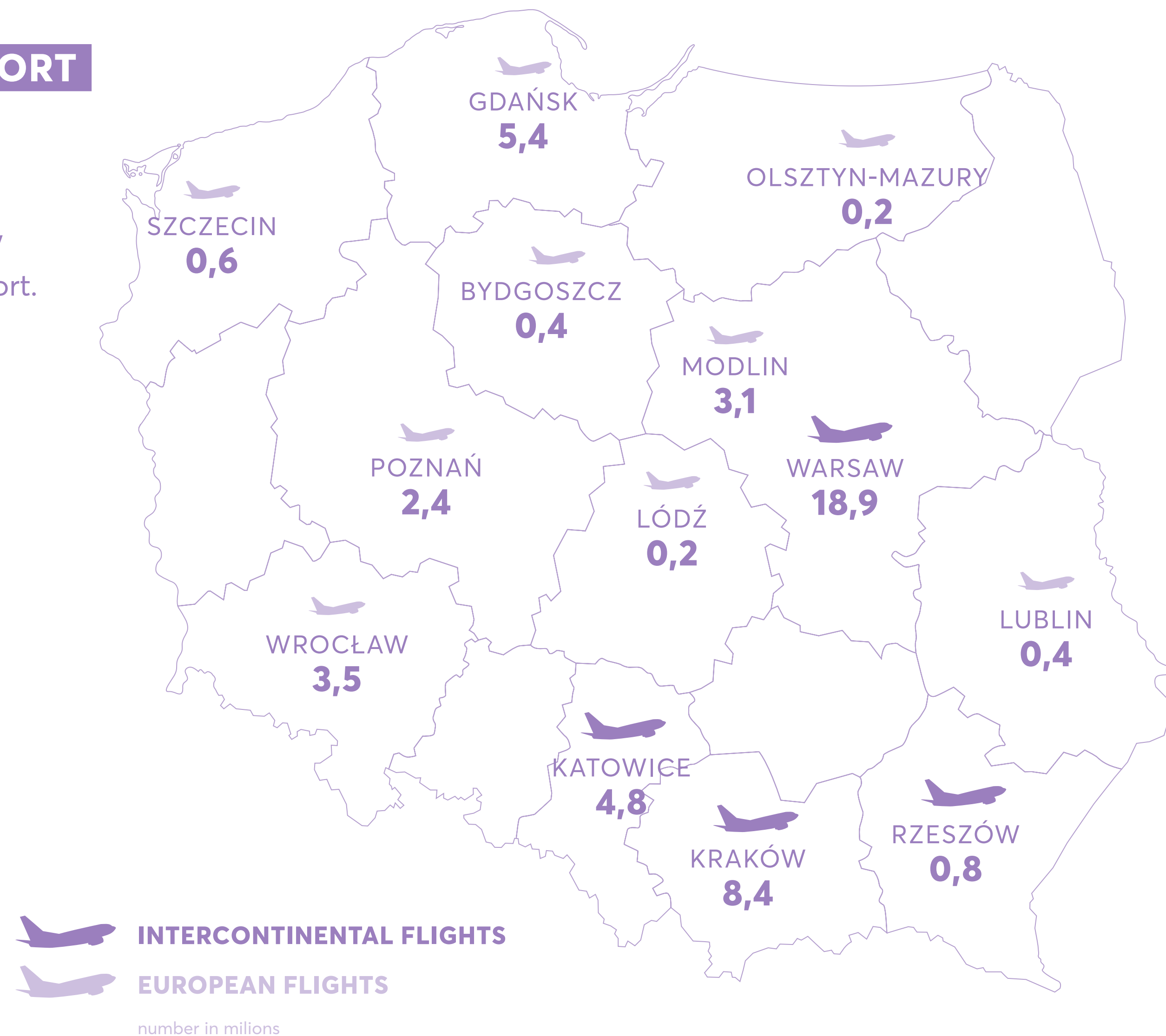
WIDE AVAILABILITY OF AIR TRANSPORT

In 2019, Polish airports handled almost **49 million passengers**, the most in the CEE region. Almost **22 million travellers** departed from the two Warsaw airports – Chopin Airport and Warsaw-Modlin Airport.

APPROXIMATE TIME OF AIR TRAVEL FROM WARSAW

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Warsaw – Berlin | 1.5h |
| Warsaw – Sofia | 1.5h |
| Warsaw – Warna | 1.5h |
| Warsaw – Paris | 2h |
| Warsaw – Stockholm | 2h |
| Warsaw – Moscow | 2.5h |
| Warsaw – London | 3h |
| Warsaw – Madrid | 4h |
| Warsaw – Beijing | 9h |
| Warsaw – New York | 10h |
| Warsaw – Seoul | 11h |
| Warsaw – Tokyo | 11h |
| Warsaw – Singapore | 12h |

AIRPORTS IN POLAND



THE THIRD GOOD REASON

**Poland's
Human Capital**

1.

VERY WELL EDUCATED POPULATION

As many as 92 percent of Poland's citizens, aged 25-64, have at least a secondary education.⁵

This is one of the best results among all OECD countries. It's well above the average, which is 78%.

There are almost 1.3 million students studying at Polish universities.

This places us fourth in Europe in terms of our number of students.

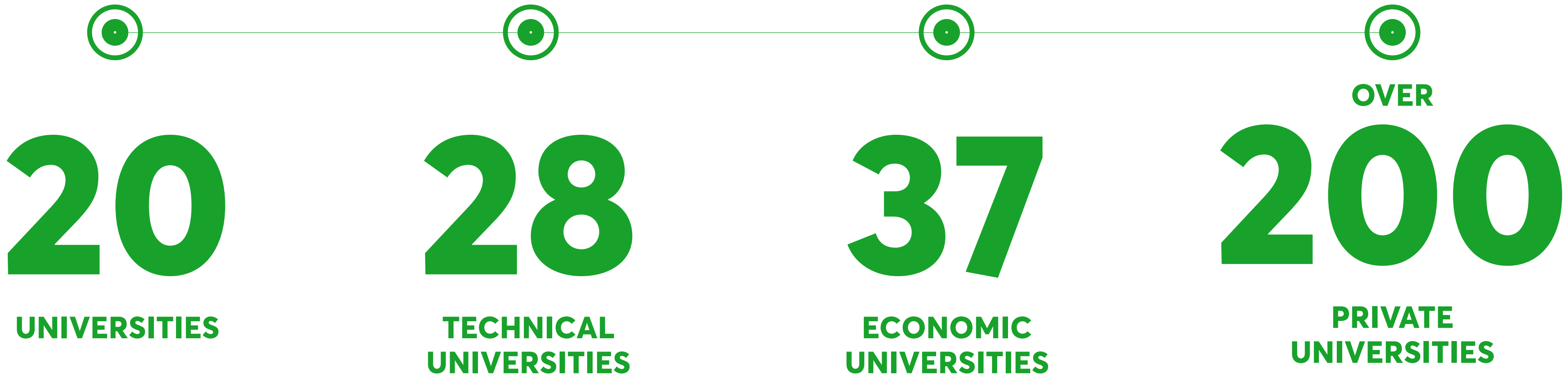
What makes the Polish higher-education system stand out is the large number of students majoring in STEM faculties (Science, technology, engineering and mathematics).



92% **Poland's citizens
with at least
a secondary education**

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS



2.

THE NEXT GENERATION

In 2018, our 15-year-olds were ranked **3rd in Europe in the PISA knowledge survey.**

| PLACE | COUNTRY | SCORE |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | Estonia | 525,3 |
| 2. | Finland | 516,3 |
| 3. | Poland | 513,0 |
| 4. | Ireland | 504,7 |
| 5. | Slovenia | 503,7 |
| 5. | Great Britain | 503,7 |
| 7. | The Netherlands | 502,3 |
| 8. | Sweden | 501,0 |
| 9. | Denmark | 500,3 |
| 9. | Germany | 500,3 |



513 SCORE
in Europe in the PISA
knowledge survey

3.

INNOVATIVE CONSUMERS

Companies in Poland have **access to a market of progressive consumers** – frequent online shoppers who are open to tech innovations and fond of modern banking solutions.



Poland's place in the "The Top 10 Cashless Countries in Europe" ranking⁶

The ranking took into account, among other things, the percentage of debit card holders in a given population and the frequency of contactless payment transactions.



PAYMENT TERMINALS IN POLAND

All of them allowing contactless payments.



PKO BP mobile

The best application in the world according to the **"Retail Banker International"** magazine.



BLIK TRANSACTIONS

During a period of four years (2015–2019), Poles made over 235 million transactions using the **BLIK (Polish Payment Standard)** system, which enables payments to be made using a smartphone.



REVOLUT CLIENTS

Poland is one of the largest markets for Revolut. Over a million Poles already use the company's solutions.

merchantmachine.co.uk/top-10-cashless-countries

6. The Top Cashless Countries in Europe, The Merchant Machine

4.

KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES? NO PROBLEM!

In 2020, Poland was listed **16th out of 100** in the "EF Proficiency Index"⁷, which ranks countries in terms of their command of the English language among non-native speakers.

Additionally, according to an analysis in the ABSL report, the modern business services sector in Poland provides services in **38 languages**.



11th
OF 100
EF Proficiency
Index

www.ef.com/assetscdn/WIBlwq6RdJvcD9bc8RMd/legacy/___/-/media/centralefcom/epi/downloads/full-reports/v10/ef-epi-2020-english.pdf

7. EF Proficiency Index, EF Education First

THE FOURTH GOOD REASON

**An Innovative Nation with
a Large Domestic Market**

1.

THE CEE REGIONAL LEADER

In the years 1996-2017, countries from the CEE region, including Poland, recorded a **114% increase of GDP per capita**, while GDP in the countries of the European big five grew by only 27%.⁸

Poles account for about one quarter of the 150 million people in CEE. We are the sixth largest economy in Europe and the largest in our region – **our nominal GDP in 2019 was EUR 527 billion**.



🎯 **114%** **increase of GDP per capita**
CEE region – 1996-2017

2.

PROGRAMMING EXPERTS

Polish programmers are among the world's best. In 2016, we took **third place in the global developer ranking** of HackerRank and – three years later – were on the podium of the SkillValue ranking.

Poland has the largest population of programmers in the CEE region, estimated at 401,000.⁹ That is more than the sum of all the programmers in Romania (139,000), the Czech Republic (130,000) and Hungary (105,000).



 **3rd** **global developer ranking of HackerRank**
and on the podium of the SkillValue ranking

9. Polish and CEE tech ecosystem outlook, PFR and Dealroom

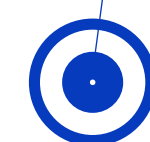
3.

ABREEDING GROUND FOR START-UPS

The entrepreneurship and resourcefulness of Poles is **reflected in our start-ups**. In 2019,¹⁰ we had 43,000-47,000 people operating in these types of companies.

Their number has doubled over the past five years. Polish start-ups specialize in areas such as AI and machine learning, fintech, IoT, industry 4.0 and big data. 40% of start-ups work with worldwide corporations, with 21% of them having strategic clients in this segment.

Many start-ups owe their existence to the Academic Incubators of Entrepreneurship (AIP's) – a foundation designed to promote entrepreneurship. The companies that have grown from under the wings of AIP's **employ over 150,000 people** and have an annual turnover exceeding PLN 28billion (ca. EUR 6.2 billion).



47
THOUSAND

**people operating
in start-ups**

10. According to the estimates of Startup Foundation, Poland



CEE countries with
the largest number
of VC investments
since 2013

PFR and Dealroom

4.

THE FASTEST OF THE FAST

The CEE market is growing faster than any other in Europe in terms of the investment value of Venture Capital Funds.¹¹

Between the years 2015 and 2019, the sum of the amounts transferred to companies from this region by high-risk investors, increased from 0.3 billion to 1.8 billion. **Poland stands out in the number of ongoing rounds.**



11. Polish and CEE tech ecosystem outlook, PFR and Dealroom ongoing investment rounds. Since 2013, VC funds have made a total of 823 investments in our start-ups

The result of this ever-faster developing start-up ecosystem shall be **the creation, in the near future, of our first so-called Unicorn** – a private start-up which has achieved a valuation of at least a billion dollars.

The main candidates in this race are DocPlanner, Brainly and Booksy.



One of the largest platforms in the world which connects patients with doctors. DocPlanner has, to date, raised USD 140.5 million in financing from investors.



A platform for social learning visited by over 340 million users; has obtained USD 148.5 million from investors.



One of the world’s largest beauty salon appointment platforms; has already collected USD 118.7 million in financing.



5.

RESEARCH – POLAND’S HOBBY HORSE

The Łukasiewicz Research Network is **the third largest research network in Europe**.

The organization is made up of 32 institutes in 12 cities, several hundred laboratories and about 8,000 employees. The network implements projects worth up to PLN 5 billion (approx. EUR 1.1 billion).

By establishing this network, the country is supporting a long-term mission to ensure the Poland’s economy is one based on new technology and innovation. Between 2012 and 2018, **R&D expenditure in Poland almost doubled** – from PLN 14.4 billion to PLN 25.65 billion (ca. EUR 3.2-5.6 billion).



POLISH R&D

5.8
THOUSAND
registered
R&D centres

62.7
THOUSAND
employed externally
by R&D centres

66%
increase in
the number of entities
conducting R&D
activity since 2014

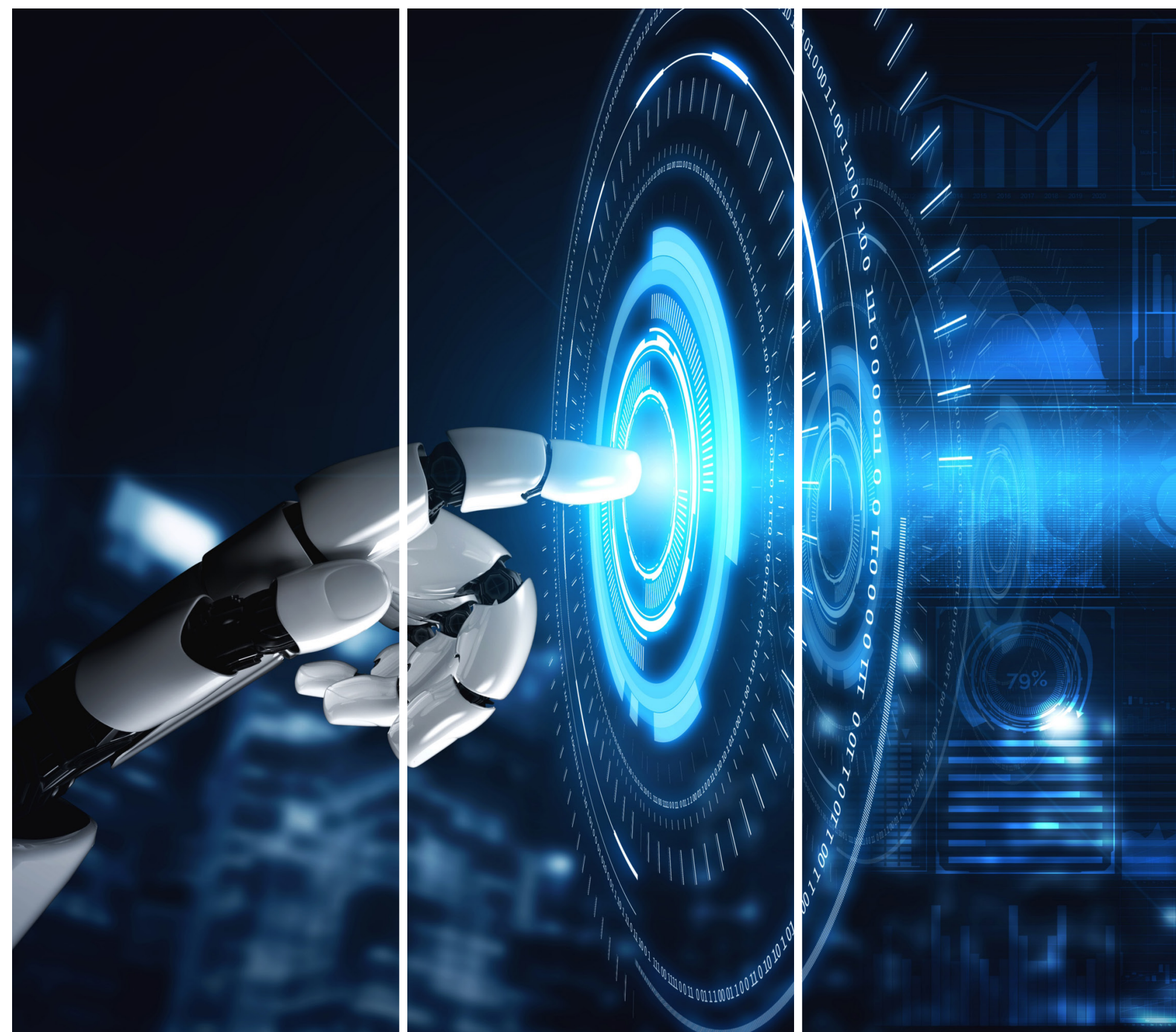
6.

START-UPS, CORPORATIONS AND RESEARCH UNITS FOCUS ON AI

In Poland, **over 200 companies (start-ups and corporations) invest in Artificial Intelligence** and over 40 companies are R&D centers that focus on AI, Big Data and IT products.

It is estimated that up to 260 Polish companies create solutions based on artificial intelligence. This interest in AI innovations is also clearly visible in Polish universities – between 2013 and 2018 – 6,000 Polish scientists prepared a total of **12,000 publications on AI**.

www.sztuczna inteligencja.org.pl/mapa-naszej-przyszlosci/



260
POLISH COMPANIES
create
AI solutions

12
THOUSAND
publications
on AI

7.

THE GIANTS BELIEVE IN US

Poland's potential is recognized by the world's largest tech companies:

In 2020, **Microsoft** announced that it will join the "National Cloud" project and invest one **billion dollars** in a modern data center.

In the same year, **Google** announced a huge investment in Poland. The company will allocate **USD 2 billion** to build a data center in Warsaw.



8.

WARSAW – CITY OF THE FUTURE

The capital of Poland was ranked 6th in the "European Cities of the Future for 2020/21".¹²



12. European Cities of the Future for 2020/21 fDi
13 Real Estate Digital Data

In just one of Warsaw's district, Wola, 600,000m² of office space is under construction.¹³



The following companies have located their business centers and R&D centers in Warsaw – Google, Microsoft, Samsung, Accenture, Mars, Citibank, Goldman Sachs and Roche.



One of Google's seven international campuses is located in Warsaw.



THE FIFTH GOOD REASON

**Expertise in Many Sectors
of Industry**

1.

THE BUSINESS SERVICES SECTOR

Between 2008 and 2020, employment in the modern business services industry in Poland increased from 50,000 to 338,000.¹⁴

In 2019, the estimated **value of exports from the Polish BSS sector amounted to USD 19.8 billion.** There are 95 Fortune Global 500 investors in the Polish Business Services Sector.



338
THOUSAND

employed in the business
service industry

19.8
BILLION USD

estimated value
of exports in 2019

14. Business Service Sector in Poland 2020, Association of Business Service Leaders (ABSL)

2.

THE AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR

In 2017, the revenues of automotive manufacturers in Poland amounted to EUR 37.5 billion. Companies dealing in the sale of vehicles, their parts and accessories, as well as repairs, earned EUR 46 billion.

In 2018, 208,000 commercial vehicles were produced. **Poland is the sixth-largest producer of this type of vehicles in Europe.**

In 2017, 471,600 Poles were employed in the automotive industry. The following leading vehicle manufacturers have production plants in Poland: Volkswagen, FCA, Daimler and Toyota.



37.5

BILLION EUR

automotive
manufacturers' revenue

46

BILLION EUR

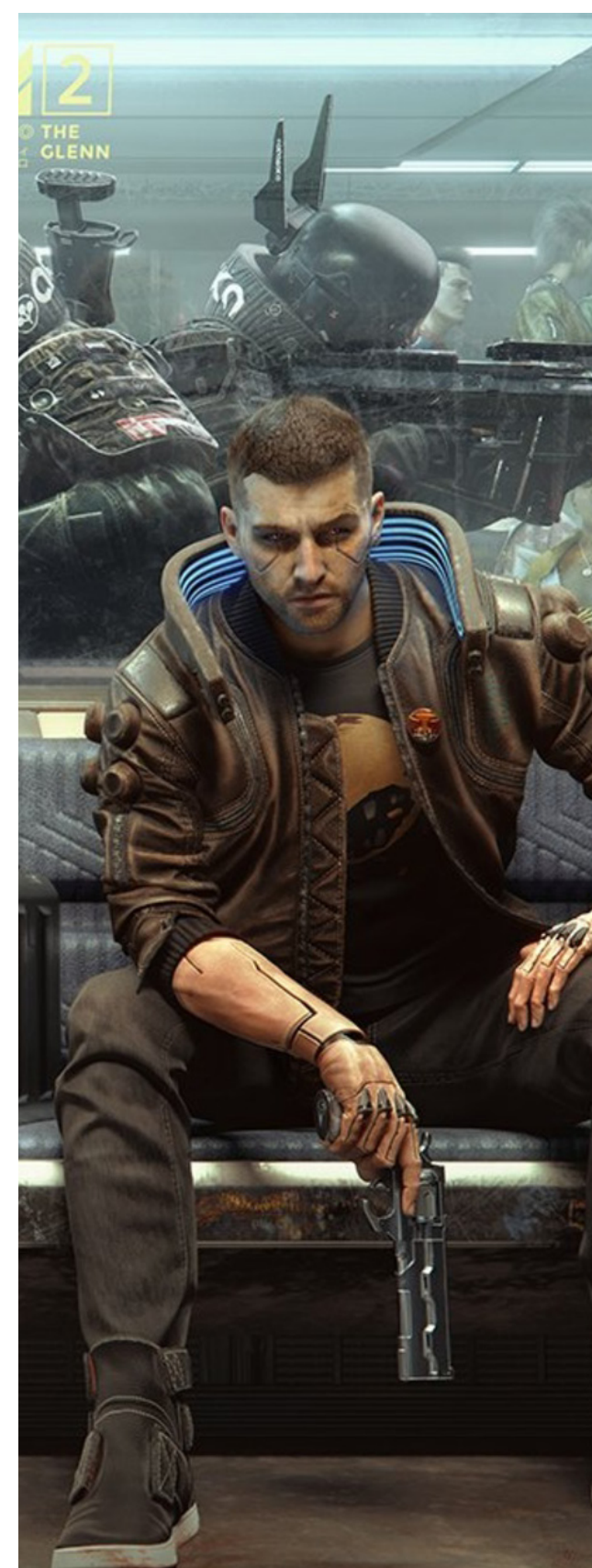
total automotive
industry earnings

3.

THE GAMING SECTOR

In February 2021, the total capitalization of Polish game producers listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange exceeded PLN 36.5 billion (ca. EUR 8.1 billion).

Warsaw's CD Projekt, is the company that created the cult series of games about "The Witcher" and "Cyberpunk 2077" and is **the public company with the highest value in Poland**. At the end of February 2021, its capitalization exceeded PLN 27 billion (ca. EUR 6.0 billion).



Cyberpunk 2077 | CD Projekt RED



Frostpunk | 11 Bit Studios



Dying Light | Techland

8.1

BILLION EUR

game industry's
total capitalization in 2021

6.0

BILLION EUR

CD Projekt RED
capitalization in 02.2021

4.

THE AVIATION SECTOR

There are over 140 aviation-related companies in Poland, whose sales value in 2018 amounted to EUR 1.93 billion. They employ a total of around 120,000 people.

Five of the largest aircraft engine manufacturers in the world have located their production plants in Poland: Lufthansa, GE Aviation, Sikorsky, UTC Aerospace Systems and AugustaWestland. The Lockheed Martin factory in Mielec is the aerospace giant's largest production plant outside of the US.



140

aviation-related
companies

1.93

BILLION EUR

sales value
in 2018

5.

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

In 2013-2019, approximately PLN 48 billion (EUR 10.6 billion) was allocated to low-emission energy investments in Poland. This made it possible to finance RES installations with a capacity of 8.6 GW.

During the year, the installed capacity in photovoltaic sources increased by 176%. **Poland ranks fifth in Europe in terms of increase in new capacity.** From January to April 2020, 16 investment projects in the renewable energy sector were launched in Poland.



10.6

BILLION EUR

value of low-emission
energy investments

8.6

GIGAWATT

possible capacity of
installations

**They came,
They saw and
THEY INVESTED**



LG CHEM

LG Chem has been present in Poland since 2005, when they first invested in Polarizer's manufacturing facilities and later in 2011 expanded their operations into Engineering Plastics.

"In 2015, when a location for a new EV battery manufacturing plant was being selected, in Poland – the Wrocław/Kobierzyce area to be precise – was one of the potential choices. Ultimately, also due to support from the Polish Government, the construction of the very first EV battery factory began in Biskupice Podgórne in 2016.

Since then, our factory has expanded to become not only the biggest EV battery manufacturing site belonging to LG Chem, but also one of the largest enterprises in Poland – providing stable employment to nearly seven thousand people and ensuring growth in the region. Over its four years of operation, the EV business of, LG Chem in Poland has created the first and largest EV battery hub in Europe – attracting numerous other investments, bringing the newest, cutting-edge technology to Poland, and making Poland an EV industry leader."

— Yong Girl Lee

Business Support Department Leader, LG Chem Wrocław Energy



DAIMLER

The new Mercedes-Benz engine plant in Poland is a key element in the growth strategy of the Mercedes-Benz Cars division. With the new site in Jawor, we are ensuring the efficient supply of our vehicle plants with highly-efficient engines.

"Jawor was chosen in 2016, out of 35 locations in 7 Central and Eastern European countries considered by Mercedes-Benz Cars. That new engine plant has established standards for application of innovative Industry 4.0 technologies in global powertrain production. The high-tech and CO2 emission free factory produces conventional engines for hybrid vehicles and combustion engines, meeting Mercedes-Benz's proven top-quality standards.

The friendly investment climate in the region of Lower Silesia, excellent cooperation with the Polish Government on a national level and local authorities, as well as the support of such institutions as PAIH and WSSE and, last but not least, the potential of the highly skilled workforce led to our second investment: an electric battery factory, announced in January 2019, that is to start production before the end of 2020. Eventually 1,300 people will be working in both high-tech plants to produce highly-efficient engines and batteries for Mercedes-Benz passenger cars worldwide."

— dr Ewa Łabno-Falęcka

Head of Corporate Communication and External Affairs, PR, MBCE, Mercedes-Benz Sp. z o.o.



Mercedes-Benz

Poland.

CONTACT

THE POLISH INVESTMENT AND TRADE AGENCY

Krucza St. 50
00-025 Warsaw

PAIH helpline: + 48 22 334 9999
invest@paih.gov.pl